

# PLANNING COMMISSION REPORT



MEETING DATE: April 13, 2005      ITEM NO. \_\_\_\_\_      GOAL: Preserve the character and environment of Scottsdale

**SUBJECT**      **Village Grove 1-6 HP Overlay Zoning Map Amendment and Historic District Designation**  
**25-ZN-2004 & 10-HP-2004**

**REQUEST**      Consider a request to rezone from Single Family Residential District (R1-7) to Single Family Residential District, Historic Property (R1-7 HP) with an HP overlay, and designate Village Grove 1-6 subdivision, located between Oak Street to Almeria Road, and between 66th Place and 69th Street (255 lots approximately 72 acres) as a historic district and to place this neighborhood on the Scottsdale Historic Register.

## **Key Items for Consideration:**

- The Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) and its Historic Register Committee has surveyed and researched post World War II neighborhoods for over two years.
- The HPC has followed an extensive multi-step process to identify historically significant 1950s neighborhoods that are the best candidates for historic register designation (Attachments 8. & 9.).
- The HPC initiated two HP overlay zoning cases in December 2004 including the proposed Village Grove 1-6 historic district.
- The Historic Significance and Integrity Assessment Report (Attachment 5.) concluded that the Village Grove 1-6 neighborhood is historically significant, it is an excellent representative for all of the Scottsdale Neighborhood Themes: 1947-1960 in the historic context (Attachment 1.), and it should be zoned HP and listed on the Scottsdale Historic Register as a historic district.
- The HPC has undertaken extensive efforts at neighborhood and public involvement beginning in September 2004 including hosting two open houses in September to describe the selection process, a November 2004 neighborhood meeting, and two January 2005 open houses on the HP cases to describe for residents why their two neighborhoods are historically significant and what the protections and benefits are for designation.
- Neighborhood residents in Village Grove 1-6 have been supportive of the proposal to make their neighborhood one of the first two neighborhood historic districts in Scottsdale.



**Related Policies, References:**

The Historic Preservation Commission can initiate HP overlay zoning cases by ordinance. The Historic Preservation Commission is required by ordinance to make a recommendation to the Planning Commission and City Council on all HP overlay zoning cases.

OWNERS	Homeowners for 255 developed single-family lots.
APPLICANT CONTACT	Historic Preservation Commission City of Scottsdale – Preservation Division 480-312-2523
LOCATION	Subdivision bounded by Oak Street on the north, 68 <sup>th</sup> Street from Oak to Palm Lane on the east, Palm Lane from 68 <sup>th</sup> to 69 <sup>th</sup> Sts., 69 <sup>th</sup> Street from Palm Lane to Almeria on the east, the alley to the south of Almeria on the south, and 66 <sup>th</sup> Place on the west, containing approximately 72 acres (see Attachments 2. and 2A.).
BACKGROUND	<p><b>Zoning.</b></p> <p>The approximately 72 acre subdivision contains 255 lots zoned Single Family Residential District (R1-7). Most of the neighborhood was originally platted and developed after the land was annexed to Scottsdale in April 1956 but the last plat, Village Grove 6, west of 68<sup>th</sup> Street, was platted on unincorporated County land and was annexed by Scottsdale as part of a larger annexation in November 1965.</p> <p><b>Related Historic Preservation Program Activities.</b></p> <p>The Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) was appointed in June 1997 and was charged by City Council with identifying significant historic resources in the city and with establishing and maintaining the Scottsdale Historic Register as part of a comprehensive Historic Preservation Program. The first priority of the HPC was to prepare local ordinances to identify and protect Scottsdale's significant resources. In July 1999 Council approved two ordinances on preservation; Ordinance No. 3242. Historic Property Zoning Overlay, and Ordinance No. 3243. Protection of Archaeological Resources. Fifteen properties have been placed on the official Scottsdale Historic Register by City Council since 1999.</p> <p><i>Selection Process:</i> The HPC and staff began their research and survey work on postwar Scottsdale neighborhoods in February 2003 with a review of the city-wide study and report entitled "Postwar Modern Housing and a Geographic Information System Study of Scottsdale Subdivisions", prepared by Elizabeth Wilson in August 2002. The report identified 103 postwar subdivisions built between 1947 and 1974, including over 14,000 homes.</p> <p>The HPC directed their Historic Register Committee (Committee), composed of Commissioners and citizens interested in historic preservation, to focus on neighborhoods that were substantially built-out in the 1950s. The Committee proceeded to conduct field surveys of the 37 neighborhoods built in the 1950s to identify the best candidates for consideration as historic districts. Through this survey effort (see Attachment 8.) the Committee identified the top five neighborhoods as the best-of-the-best from the 1950s. In July 2004 the Committee made its recommendations on the most historically significant</p>

1950s neighborhoods to the HPC for their consideration. The HPC began planning public involvement for neighborhoods beginning in the Fall.

**General Plan.**

The proposed HP overlay zoning for Village Grove 1-6 is consistent with the Scottsdale General Plan. A Scottsdale Value in the Character and Design Element is the “Protection of significant historic buildings and settings.” The proposed zoning is also consistent with Goal 3. in the Character and Design Element to “Identify Scottsdale’s historic, archaeological and cultural resources, promote an awareness of them for future generations, and support their preservation and conservation.” The General Plan Land Use Element designates the area as Suburban Neighborhood.

**Historic Significance.**

Village Grove 1-6 is historically significant for being an excellent example of typical post World War II single-family subdivision practices in Scottsdale, Arizona. The neighborhood is one of the best expressions of the planning and marketing philosophies guiding successful, typical tract developments in the late 1950s. It is also significant for its design characteristics, including its mass produced materials and its Simple and California Ranch architectural styles that were the two most common styles in Scottsdale during the postwar era (Attachment 6. Photos). It contains multiple plats and more than 250 homes.

The physical characteristics of the subdivision design, including the grid and curvilinear street patterns, alleys, uniformly sized rectilinear lots, paved streets, and cement curbs, gutters, sidewalks, and driveways are also representative of common postwar building practices in the late 1950s. In addition, the use of manufactured Superlite blocks, brick, precut board and batten wood siding, steel casement windows, pre-hung door units, and pre-constructed roof trusses illustrates the impact of mass production techniques on the housing designs in the development. 89 percent of the homes in the large development still contribute to this historic character (see Attachment 7.), which is a high level of integrity among Scottsdale’s 1950s large-scale tract developments. The “Historic Significance and Integrity Assessment Report” provides additional details about the relative significance of the proposed historic district.

**Context.**

The land use and zoning for the neighborhood appears to be the same today as when the area was developed in Scottsdale or annexed to Scottsdale. The commercial uses along McDowell Road to the south are zoned C-3 Highway Commercial and C-4 General Commercial Districts. Land east of 70<sup>th</sup> Street on either side of Palm Lane is zoned R-5 and developed for Multi-family use. Tonalea Elementary School is adjacent to the neighborhood and is located on the southeast corner of Oak and 68<sup>th</sup> Streets. The Crosscut Canal is to the west of Village Grove 1-6, and runs north-south between this area and the Hi-View neighborhood across the canal.

**Goal/Purpose of Request.**

The request, initiated by the Historic Preservation Commission on December 9, 2004, is to amend the zoning map for Village Grove 1-6 subdivision from R1-7 to R1-7 HP to place the Historic Property (HP) overlay zoning district on

the subdivision and to list the historic district on the Scottsdale Historic Register for its historic significance. The proposed HP overlay zoning district will not change the uses permitted with the existing underlying residential zoning.

#### IMPACT ANALYSIS

No changes in the underlying zoning, land use, traffic, or development will result from this City-initiated HP overlay zone. No changes are proposed in the existing homes for these 255 developed lots at the southwest corner of 68<sup>th</sup> Street and Oak Street, and no development project or activity is associated with this HP overlay zoning request.

#### **Community Involvement.**

The HPC has undertaken extensive efforts to provide information and gain neighborhood and public involvement in the designation of the proposed historic districts. Beginning in September 2004, two open houses were conducted, first on a week night, Wednesday the 15<sup>th</sup>, and then on a weekend, Saturday the 18<sup>th</sup>, to describe the criteria and selection process. In November five more individual meetings were held with the residents of each of the top-ranked 1950s subdivisions to again review the selection process and the consequences of designations.

After the December 9, 2004 HPC hearing to initiate HP overlay zoning for the Village Grove 1-6 and Town and Country Scottsdale subdivisions, two more open houses were held to describe for residents why the two neighborhoods were considered historically and architecturally significant and eligible for designation on the Scottsdale Historic Register. The protections and benefits for designated properties were explained again as well.

The input received from the residents in Village Grove 1-6 has generally been supportive of the proposal to make their neighborhood one of the first two neighborhood historic districts in Scottsdale. One resident spoke against the proposal at the HPC hearing on February 10, 2005. See Attachment 9. Citizen Review/Neighborhood Involvement Report for a summary of all the meetings conducted on neighborhoods over the past two years and the opportunities for public involvement.

#### **Community Impact.**

If approved, Village Grove 1-6 will become one of the first historic districts to be recognized as historically significant in Scottsdale. There are no neighborhood historic districts currently in Scottsdale.

Recognizing significant historic resources is consistent with the values and goals in the Character and Design Element of the General Plan. The work of the Historic Preservation Commission and Council to identify and protect significant local historic resources is ongoing and has been gaining recognition in the community as more properties are placed on the Scottsdale Historic Register.

If the HP overlay zoning is adopted, City staff are required by ordinance to prepare a Historic Preservation Plan specifically for this subdivision, and the plan will contain preservation guidelines that will be used by homeowners to

plan improvements and to review future applications for exterior alterations requiring a building permit.

The City has also been involved in a variety of recent efforts to support the revitalization of southern Scottsdale. One of the tools the City can use to protect established residential neighborhoods and to promote pride in ownership is to designate historically significant neighborhoods as historic districts that have a character worth preserving.

Placing the Village Grove 1-6 subdivision on the Scottsdale Historic Register is a way to recognize the historic building practices of builders like Allied Construction Company that distinguish Scottsdale and this important period of its history. Historic resources provide an opportunity for residents and visitors alike to see and appreciate significant examples of past efforts that have made Scottsdale a special and unique community.

HISTORIC  
PRESERVATION  
COMMISSION  
RECOMMENDATION

The Historic Preservation Commission held a public hearing on this case on February 10, 2005. The Historic Preservation Commission voted 5-0 to apply HP zoning to Village Grove 1-6 and to list the historic district on the Scottsdale Historic Register.

HPO/STAFF  
RECOMMENDATION

**Recommended Approach:**

The Historic Preservation Officer and Staff recommend approval.

RESPONSIBLE  
DEPT(S)  
STAFF CONTACT(S)

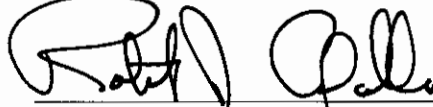
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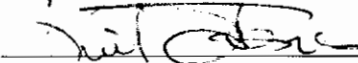
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**ATTACHMENTS**

1. Historic Context: Scottsdale Residential Single Family Neighborhood Development Themes 1947-1960
2. Context Aerial
- 2A. Aerial Close-Up
3. Land Use Map
4. Zoning Map
5. Village Grove 1-6 Historic Significance and Integrity Assessment Report by Historic Preservation
6. Photos of Homes in Village Grove 1-6
7. Draft Contributing Status Map
8. Summary of Process Used for Postwar Neighborhood Survey
9. Citizen Review/Neighborhood Involvement Report
10. February 10, 2005 Historic Preservation Commission Minutes

## **Historic Context:** **Scottsdale Residential Single Family Neighborhood Development Themes 1947-1960**

### **Two History Related Themes: Association with Significant Events**

#### ***Event Theme: Growth of the Phoenix Metropolitan Area 1947-1960***

The postwar period was an era of rapid change for Arizona and especially for the Phoenix metropolitan area. A number of demographic and economic conditions influenced a high volume of housing production. The state had one of the highest in-migration rates in the country with people arriving by the thousands. Between 1940 and 1950 Arizona's population increased by almost 25,000 a year; in the 1950s the average annual increase more than doubled to 55,000 new residents each year. Most of these people moved to either the Phoenix or Tucson areas. A positive employment picture as well as Arizona's mild climate and low living costs were all factors that attracted new residents.

Scottsdale's early postwar growth paled in comparison to the rest of the metropolitan area. Though the community began to experience its first population and business boom shortly after the war concluded, it still only had a population of just over 2,000 living in one square mile when it incorporated as a town on June 25, 1951. In contrast, by 1950 Phoenix had a population of nearly 107,000, Mesa had almost 17,000 residents, and Tempe's population had reached 7,700.

The lack of new industry in the Scottsdale area contributed to its slow growth rate in the early postwar years. Since the late 1800s the town's principal industry had been farming. Beginning in the 1930s the community also became increasingly well known as an arts colony and a winter resort destination. The town's "unique world-wide reputation as a fashionable sun-and-fun vacationland" subsequently influenced many visitors to become permanent residents in the 1950s and 1960s (Valley National Bank 1967, 11-12).

However, manufacturing proved to be the main spark to Scottsdale's postwar growth in the 1950s and 1960s. In fact, manufacturing became the biggest income producer and fourth largest employer in the state by the early 1960s. These developments were rooted in activities from World War II, which had ironically ushered the Phoenix area into a new era of unprecedented prosperity and growth. With its warm climate and desirable inland location, the Valley had all the requisite elements for war industries and military installations. Soon after the war began, a number of aviation and military training camps opened in the state. This inspired other war-industries to locate in Arizona as well. Several large manufacturers who were looking to decentralize with multi-plant operations built industrial centers in the Phoenix metropolitan region during the war. In the Scottsdale area, Thunderbird Air Field opened in 1942. The aviation training facility graduated more than 5,500 cadets before closing two years later.

These events proved instrumental in the postwar development of the metropolitan area, as Luke and Williams' air bases remained operational. The population also grew as other military personnel, who trained or worked in the area during the war years, decided to relocate to the Valley with their families when they returned to civilian life. This marked the beginning of the postwar population explosion. It also provided a labor pool of skilled workers, which was attractive to the postwar manufacturing operations that were emerging nationwide.

The developing cold war in the postwar era had encouraged a focus on technology, and particularly on electronics. Manufacturers of defense equipment were urged by the federal government to locate in the Southwest and West where many of the wartime industries had been established. Phoenix was attractive because it was close to West Coast supply sources and was an air transportation hub.

After the war the federal government asked Motorola to move part of their military research and development operations out of Chicago to avoid the potential of losing everything in the event of an atomic attack. Dr. Dan Noble, the vice president and inventor of Motorola's famous wartime two-way radio, decided that part of their operations would relocate to Phoenix. Already familiar with the state as

a result of spending time here as a youth, Dr. Noble had also been a regular winter visitor to Scottsdale in the late 1940s, where he came to escape from the Chicago cold. The arrival of Motorola in Phoenix in 1949 was credited for driving the state's single most important industry, electronics. As a result of the government's encouragement and Motorola's presence, a number of other major industrial manufacturing firms located in the Phoenix area. In addition to Motorola, by the mid 1960s General Electric, Sperry-Rand, Dixon Electronics, and Kaiser Aircraft and Electronics had opened plants in the metropolitan area, each employing more than a thousand workers. Hundreds of smaller firms also sprang up and most were in Maricopa County.

In 1950, Dr. Noble relocated to Arizona and purchased a home in Scottsdale. Motorola also built a laboratory near Scottsdale on Ingleside Road that same year. In addition, they opened another plant on 52<sup>nd</sup> Street. In 1957, the company constructed a nearly 200,000 square foot transistor fabrication and research facility at Granite Reef and McDowell Roads, just outside Scottsdale's town limits. Another 200,000 square feet was added in 1961 and again in 1965.

Motorola's presence was instrumental to Scottsdale's residential development, creating a strong demand for a range of new housing, which influenced development of economy, typical, and upscale neighborhoods. Because Motorola's wages were much higher than those paid by most other employers, their employees could afford to pay more for their new homes. This circumstance encouraged development of neighborhoods in the Scottsdale area that were more expensive - with more square footage, rooms, and bathrooms - than the average housing found elsewhere in the Valley. A number of builders and developers took advantage of this situation, and many of the 1950s developments in Scottsdale were completely built out with attractive new housing within a few short years.

Most of the company's executives purchased upscale homes in the Scottsdale and Paradise Valley areas. While looking for housing, Motorola put them up at the Hotel Valley Ho Resort in Scottsdale. When determining where to construct a new plant, Motorola looked for locations where less expensive housing could be constructed for their assembly-line workers. The company determined that most of these workers would likely reside inside a six-mile radius of the plant, which influenced the development of economy and typical residential developments within this range of their plants. Motorola's financial officers encouraged new employees to contact representatives from local lenders, including Valley National Bank and Western Savings, to obtain mortgages for the purchase of their new homes.

By the mid 1950s, resort, commercial, residential, and industrial growth began to alter the original character of the farming community and in the second half of the decade Scottsdale began developing as a major city within the metropolitan area. By 1960 Scottsdale's official population was about 10,000, though there were actually closer to 40,000 residents counting those who lived around the urban fringe. Like many suburban communities across the country, demographic trends presented a family-oriented picture. About three quarters of the population were married; over 40 percent of the residents were children under eighteen; fewer than five percent were seniors over 65.

The postwar prosperity evident in much of the country was especially apparent in Scottsdale. Motorola's decision to open a laboratory on Ingleside Road in 1950 and a large facility at McDowell and Hayden Roads in 1957 influenced a number of high-skilled workers to move to the Scottsdale area. By 1960 the town was the most affluent community in the state. It had the highest household income, level of education, and percentage of persons employed in white-collar occupations. It was nationally known for its resident industrialists, bankers, and manufacturing millionaires. The median income was 25 percent higher than that found in the rest of the Phoenix metro area. Almost two thirds of the workforce were white-collar workers, compared to just under half of all workers in the metropolitan region.

Postwar developers building in Scottsdale paid considerable attention to factors that would make neighborhoods desirable to new families moving to the community. From its beginnings in the late 1800s, Scottsdale residents had consistently supported bonds for education. As a result, in the



postwar period the Scottsdale schools were the best in the metropolitan area, making Scottsdale's single family neighborhoods even more attractive to families moving to the area. New school construction proceeded at a rapid pace. The location of these schools was planned to ensure that students could walk there from home and developers often marketed their proximity to local schools as an amenity.

Developers were influenced by FHA regulations as they sought to create safe environments that would attract buyers. Through the FHA's voluntary review process, the agency had a noticeable impact on the street layouts, lot sizes, and site plans of postwar subdivisions. For example, FHA standards favored curvilinear streets and cul-de-sacs that slowed traffic and minimized entries to the neighborhood, factors that created a safer play environment. Winding streets were also thought to improve property values by lending a country feel to the neighborhood. Moreover the FHA required paved blacktop roads. In 1957 the FHA required developers to build sidewalks in all new residential neighborhoods in the Phoenix and Tucson metropolitan areas for the safety and convenience of pedestrians, except in small or large rural estate developments.

Builders also sought to create stable environments and ensure long-term property values with their use of covenants, codes, and restrictions (CC+Rs) as private land use regulations. Introduced to maintain long-term property values by mandating or prohibiting certain behaviors, covenants are private contracts between the original developer and all subsequent buyers and are legally enforceable as deed restrictions. FHA policies, encouraging the use of restrictive covenants by builders, recommended a wide range of physical planning issues be addressed by the deed restrictions including how the house was placed on its lot, property maintenance, architectural design, and even racial exclusion. Most of Scottsdale's postwar developments had CC+Rs.

In addition, Scottsdale adopted a uniform building code and zoning ordinance and residential subdivision regulations in the 1950s. These ensured the sanctity of single family neighborhoods and restricted other uses in residential developments. The regulations also promulgated and enforced design and engineering standards in variables such as street layout and lot sizes to enhance the marketability of residential subdivisions in the community.

### ***Event Theme: Residential Subdivision Practices in Scottsdale 1947-1960***

In Scottsdale, the development of single family residential neighborhoods was almost entirely a post World War II phenomena. Because early twentieth century industries in the town were primarily farming and western-lifestyle tourism, Scottsdale maintained a rural identity and experienced none of the earlier forms of residential subdivision development characteristic of railroad, streetcar and prewar automobile suburbs in other communities. Instead, early residential development patterns in Scottsdale were characterized by its rural heritage, with homes scattered at the edge of agricultural plots and along a handful of rural residential streets adjacent to the downtown near Main Street and Scottsdale Road. However, this pattern changed in the postwar period as demand for single family housing increased dramatically with a population boom and the arrival of new industries to the area. Between 1948 and 1954 a steady number of new residential subdivision plats were recorded each year in the Scottsdale area. In 1955, neighborhood development began increasing at a more rapid pace. By 1960, Scottsdale had 38 single family residential developments that were more than 50 percent built out with new homes.

As a result of the federal government's FHA and VA loan programs, financing for residential developments and home purchases was readily available to builders and homebuyers in the postwar era. A number of title companies, banks, and savings and loan associations opened local branch offices to serve their new suburban clients.

The availability of easy financing allowed building operations of all sizes and levels of sophistication to successfully compete in the market for new buyers. Paralleling national and regional trends, a variety of builders and other professionals became involved in the construction of residential subdivisions in Scottsdale during the postwar period. It was common for builders to work with planners, architects, and

realtors to provide complementary services including subdivision layout, housing design, and sales. This organizational structure was especially true of small and medium sized tract developments, with up to 100 homes. Home building in Scottsdale and elsewhere became more sophisticated with emergence of the large-scale developer who incorporated most of these services in-house. In addition, developers began to take on the role of community builders by providing space for parks, schools, churches, and commercial uses in their subdivisions designs.

In the 1950s a number of small and medium-scale builders constructed new developments in Scottsdale. Among these were Argus Construction, W.W. Creighton, Crittendon Construction Company, Elmer Duhamel, Fred Woodward, Gibraltar Construction Company, O'Malley Investment Company, and Paul Construction Company. In addition, many well-known developers built larger developments in the City, which had over 100 homes and were often comprised of more than one subdivision plat. Large-scale developers working in Scottsdale included Allied Construction Company, Associated Builders, D.D. Castleberry who operated Castleberry Construction Company, Gene Hancock with Cavalier Homes, Del E. Webb Development Company, John Hall with Hallcraft Homes, Inc., and Ralph Staggs with Staggs-Bilt Homes, the Ellis Suggs Construction Company, Universal Homes, and P.W. Womack Construction Company.

Scottsdale's postwar developments reflected a range of socioeconomic conditions during this era, resulting in economy, typical, and upscale neighborhoods. However, postwar neighborhoods in Scottsdale were generally more expensive than those found in other Phoenix metropolitan area communities. As a result, the average home size, number of rooms, and number of bathrooms were comparatively higher in Scottsdale versus other areas and the City had more upscale subdivisions than other Valley communities. In addition, nearly one in five postwar homes in Scottsdale were constructed with brick exterior walls. This figure is much higher than the percentage found in any other Phoenix metro area community during the postwar period. The clay for bricks was imported from either California or Texas, so this material was nearly 30 percent more expensive than block, which was produced locally and became the most widespread material used in postwar home building in the State.

The tract development was a hallmark of postwar neighborhood development in Scottsdale and in other suburbs throughout the country. Homogeneity characterized this type of development and was often achieved by the repeating use of house plans, styles, and the type and arrangement of materials. In addition, uniform lot sizes, house setbacks, and landscaping patterns also contributed to a homogenous appearance within neighborhoods. Semi-custom and custom home development also characterized some of Scottsdale's postwar neighborhoods, contributing to the City's upscale image. These developments had a more heterogeneous appearance. Different house plans, a mix of architectural styles, and the varied use and treatment of materials on the exterior facades were often distinguishing features of these neighborhoods. Irregularly shaped and large lots, as well as homes that were individually sited on their lots were other characteristics often associated with semi-custom and custom developments in Scottsdale.

Builders and development companies occasionally worked with architects to design standardized plans for their tract developments as well as custom home designs in some of the more upscale neighborhoods. In the postwar era, Scottsdale attracted notable architectural firms including Weaver and Drover, Edward Varney and Associates, and Haver, Nunn, and Jensen. These firms worked on residential development designs and other building types in the community. Ralph Haver designed several plans for Del Webb and also produced plans for the distinctive Contemporary Style homes constructed by Fred Woodward in Town and Country Scottsdale. Haver's Contemporary Style homes offered the advantage of reduced construction costs, with only two exterior masonry bearing walls and one central interior bearing partition and wood beam for the roof ridge. In addition the distinctive styling of Haver homes gave builder Fred Woodward the opportunity to offer unique and progressive home designs, which provided the development with a competitive advantage and helped it stand out among the other neighborhoods under construction in Scottsdale during the late 1950s.

A variety of marketing practices were employed by builders and developers in the postwar era to attract buyers. Marketing became more sophisticated as builders moved beyond small classified advertisements, and began to run larger advertisements in newspapers and *The Arizonian*, a local society magazine. The practice of building homes on speculation, which was common before the war and continued among some small and medium-scale builders in the early postwar years, also changed. By the mid 1950s, new tract homes were often sold on the basis of what furnished models displayed, with the sales contract signed before ground was even broken. This method gave the buyer an opportunity to choose special features to customize his new home such as exterior house features including trim patterns and roof shapes as well as interior color schemes, tiles, and even slight plan modifications. In Scottsdale professional decorators often furnished model homes, using pieces from popular home furnishing stores. Realtors were often employed by small and medium scale builders to market and sell the homes they constructed. Large developers usually used their own in-house sales team. Many postwar developers also printed their own promotional brochures, which were distributed to potential buyers who came to tour their models.

In response to the high demand for housing in the postwar era, builders responded with a number of techniques and innovations to increase production and make homes more attractive to potential buyers. To reduce costs, developers relied on mass production techniques, which allowed them to achieve economies of scale that were not possible with homes constructed one at a time. Other innovations included a continuous rolled curb, which allowed flexibility in where homes and driveways were constructed on their sites. Innovations related to energy efficiency were also introduced. Hallcraft Homes began constructing their homes with a one inch space for insulation between the exterior brick walls and interior sheet rock. This method improved the heating and cooling efficiency of their homes. D.D. Castleberry constructed an all-electric demonstration home in the Sherwood Heights development to showcase the convenience and practicality of electric living.

**Three Design Related Themes: Distinctive Characteristics of a type, period or method of construction, or work of a master, or that possess high artistic skills or significant distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual significance**

***Design Theme: Residential Subdivision Design Evolution 1947-1960***

Dramatic growth and emerging trends in residential subdivision practices also impacted the design of Scottsdale's postwar single family neighborhoods. Physical characteristics associated with these developments varied. Paralleling nationwide trends toward ever-larger developments, half of Scottsdale's postwar neighborhoods had more than 100 houses. Medium-sized developments with 26 to 100 houses were also well represented among the population of postwar neighborhoods in the town. Small developments with fewer than 26 houses were less common.

Half of the 1950s neighborhoods in Scottsdale were completed in one subdivision plat and one quarter of the developments were comprised of two plats. As developers became more sophisticated, some constructed their developments in multiple phases, ranging from three to six plats. These multiple plat developments were always large, with more than 100 homes. One of the Scottsdale Estates developments constructed by Hallcraft was completed in five plats with a total of 877 homes.

As a result of an increase in the size of families during the postwar period as well as a cultural shift emphasizing greater privacy, the size of the average home steadily grew during the 1950s both nationwide and in Scottsdale. By 1960 Scottsdale was the most affluent community in the State and one in five developments were upscale, with homes averaging almost 2000 square feet. Even the typical and economy developments in the town were larger than those found in other Phoenix area communities. Scottsdale's typical developments comprised nearly 60 percent of the community's postwar neighborhoods, with homes that ranged in size from 1350 to 1990 square feet.

Developments associated with the 1950s in Scottsdale displayed a range of street patterns. It was most profitable for developers to use a grid layout because it was possible to squeeze more parcels

into a development. Uniform, rectilinear parcels were also more cost effective in subdivision designs. However, developers were increasingly designing with curvilinear streets and cul-de-sacs, which were viewed favorably at the FHA and were thought to create a safer, more desirable neighborhood. With this variation in street patterns came pie shaped and other irregular parcels.

Average lot sizes in Scottsdale's 1950s developments ranged from 6,300 square feet to more than an acre. Almost three quarters of the developments had average lots that were less than 10,000 square feet. In the late 1950s demand for new housing in Scottsdale reached an all-time high. At the same time, the price of land became the fastest increasing component of housing costs. In fact, between 1955 and 1960 vacant subdivision land in the metropolitan area increased 400 percent in value. As a result, in Scottsdale average lot sizes decreased in the late 1950s.

Landscaping elements also varied among postwar developments in Scottsdale. Assorted hardscape features such as streets, curbs, sidewalks, driveways, formal walkways, and fences were found. In earlier years, it was common to find neighborhoods that lacked formal walkways. As competition among builders increased, many began offering sidewalks as an additional amenity and in 1957, the FHA mandated sidewalks in almost all new neighborhoods in the Phoenix metro area. Vertical curbs, which buffered sidewalks from the street, eventually gave way to rolled curbs, which eliminated the driveway cut and provided developers with more flexibility in terms of where to site their homes and driveways on the lot. Entry walks to the front door also varied, sometimes linking directly to the sidewalk, but more commonly providing a path from the driveway to the main entry.

Most of the postwar neighborhoods in Scottsdale were located in areas where the topography was flat and level. However, elevation changes were present within a few of the 1950s developments. Village Grove 1-6 featured a gradual rise in street elevations from east to west. In Sherwood Heights, variations in the topography were more evident, with gently rolling streets as well as elevation changes going up to many of the homes.

Plant palettes also differentiated neighborhoods. In the 1950s flood irrigation in some developments promoted abundant water landscapes, distinguished by earthen berms and their lush vegetation. Traditional landscapes with turf, hedges, shrubs, and trees were the most common. Native landscapes with low water use plants and decomposed granite characterized other developments by creating a more natural desert appearance. This pattern was often present on selected parcels within traditionally landscaped neighborhoods as well.

FHA regulations required developers to include two trees in the front of each new single family home. This policy promoted a uniform appearance within neighborhoods and increased property values. In the 1950s the FHA actually increased the appraisal value of subdivisions that preserved existing trees during development. In Scottsdale, some 1950s neighborhoods were developed on agricultural lands that were previously used as citrus groves. In many instances, these citrus trees were preserved, becoming a feature of the new residential development. In neighborhoods where new trees were planted, palms and mulberries were popular choices.

Some developers also constructed entry walls with signage to promote their new neighborhoods. Views were another distinguishing feature of some of Scottsdale's postwar developments. Locations with views of Camelback Mountain, Papago Park, the McDowell Mountains, Superstitions, and Four Peaks, and even city views were marketed as an amenity in some of the new developments in Scottsdale.

### ***Design Theme: Post WWII Housing Design 1946-1960***

Mass production techniques had an impact on housing design. The years following World War II were characterized by the increased industrialization of many practices and materials involved in the housing construction industry. Builders nationwide and locally adapted the principles of speed and efficiency first developed in assembly-line plant manufacturing operations to the construction of homes. Squads

of workers moved through a stationary house, each group focusing on a particular step of the development, such as the framing, electrical, and plumbing.

In addition, materials and parts were mass-produced off site. As a result, items such as roof trusses, brick, superlite blocks, steel casement and aluminum horizontal sliding window units, prehung door units, kitchen cabinets, and drywall that characterize much of the postwar housing in Scottsdale were constructed and assembled elsewhere and delivered to the jobsite for installation. The standardization of parts and use of assembly line production methods to produce houses resulted in great cost savings to homebuyers. Indeed, it was actually reported that teams of builders from other parts of the country were sent to Phoenix to study the cost saving methods that produced these exceptional values. Arizona also had an ample supply of qualified construction workers. It was common for the volume builders in the Phoenix area to operate on a small net profit, sometimes as little as \$200 per house, which was unheard of in other parts of the country and helped keep costs down for buyers and competition up among builders.

In the postwar era, housing form no longer provided the diversity that had distinguished homes from one another in earlier twentieth century neighborhoods. The form became more regular, and was most often characterized by a single story rectilinear plan. Instead, with modern housing styles a whole variety of applied features, materials, and techniques were used to achieve diversity within neighborhoods. Roof styles varied. Extending the overhang from the main roof or intersecting the porch roof with the house roof made porch designs look different from one another. Hoods in the shape of broad or steep gables or gambrel forms were applied over windows to distinguish Character Ranch Styles. Clerestory windows, window walls, and sliding glass doors were used to achieve different looks. Materials were arranged in a variety of ways to provide diversity among houses. In addition to the traditional stretcher bond pattern, blocks were stacked or bricks were laid in a Flemish bond pattern with alternate stretchers and headers in each course. Decorative block grills and squeezed mortar were used. Shutters and window boxes were applied to the main façade for extra decoration.

The automobile influenced changes in the plan of the typical postwar single family detached home. The car moved in with the family and carports became a standard design feature in the 1950s. Garages also began appearing under the main roof in the late 1950s. These spaces could easily be converted to living areas, and this became a popular pattern of alteration. The front porch, which had been a social center in eras when neighbors strolled past, began to shrink as people began to drive past instead. The major entrance to the home moved from the street side to a door nearest the carport or garage. To escape from road noise and take advantage of outdoor living areas in the backyard, the living room moved to the rear of the house and patios were added to help merge the two living spaces. Patios also were enclosed to create "Arizona Rooms".

An emphasis on informality guided the plan of the typical postwar home. Houses in the postwar subdivision moved toward the front of their lots, often with a standard setback of 20 to 25 feet from the property boundary and a minimum lot width of 50 feet. This left more room in the side yards and backyard for outdoor living spaces such as terraces, patios, and barbeque areas. The "family room" became a general-purpose space for family interaction. Plans in the 1950s and later were also characterized by a flowing arrangement of rooms, which enhanced their informality and functionality by using spatial divisions instead of stationary or permanent walls. In the early postwar years typical house plans also were quite simple. Mechanical systems and appliances were an important part of the home by the 1950s with air conditioning, ranges, and dishwashers coming standard with most new single family homes.

#### ***Design Theme: Single Family Home Architectural Styles 1946-1960***

In Arizona, the typical postwar home was a single-level, Ranch Style house, with walls of concrete block, floors of concrete, and low-pitched roofs covered with asphalt shingles. Most roof styles were gable, hip, or a modified hip shape with the broadside to the street. A number of Ranch substyles were constructed in Scottsdale in the postwar period. The popular Ranch Style gained momentum in the

postwar era as local builders adapted nationwide patterns to regional preferences and locally available building materials. The mass-market Ranch often had a simple, rectangular form but upscale builder ranches and custom-designs were typically characterized by projecting wings or a more rambling footprint as well as more exterior façade detailing.

The tremendous initial demand for housing in the postwar period was satisfied by the early 1950s. To remain competitive, builders became more creative in order to sell homes. To appeal to potential buyers, they began varying house styles, materials, and features. They also began marketing the individuality of their homes, as well as the amenities and modern conveniences to lure new buyers. Slight modifications to the form and detailing of the tract houses were made, usually enlarging the basic Ranch form and giving it a new personality. Through “tack-on architecture” the house might convey storybook imagery of a western working ranch, a gingerbread house, or the character of a Swiss Chalet, English Tudor, American and even Dutch Colonial style home.

In addition, the California Ranch was a very popular choice. Characterized by an often rambling, single story plan, and different materials across the front façade – most commonly board and batten over brick – this style was most closely associated with the romanticized Western lifestyle. Popular and trade literature of the day lauded the western aesthetic of the Ranch House Style. Western imagery was pervasively romanticized in film and literature in the postwar decades, and vacationing in the west became a popular pastime. The style of the modern Ranch house in its suburban retreat was designed and marketed to evoke the romantic appeal and spirit of the open range, with an emphasis on outdoor living and drawing on an imagery of the good life with barbeques, sunshine, and leisure.

The Contemporary Style house was offered as a more progressive alternative to the basic Ranch. It began appearing in the 1950s in mainstream home and builders’ magazines. Contemporary Styles were characterized by a low profile, flat or shallow-pitched gable roof, and extensive use of glass uniting inside and outside. Builders in Scottsdale sought input from registered architects and began including these designs among their tract model options. Fred Woodward constructed an entire subdivision with a majority of the homes designed by architect Ralph Have in the Contemporary Style.

The following lists summarize the styles seen in Scottsdale during between 1947 and 1960 and their character-defining features:

#### *Simple Ranch*

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- Single story
- Rectilinear or “L” form
- One exterior wall material, typically block or brick, no variation in treatment of materials
- Little or no extra ornamentation, such as shutters, special cut fascia board or porch posts
- Single car attached carport or garage
- Often lacks a defined front porch, may have a slight overhang at entry
- Characteristic style found throughout the postwar period
- Often associated with economy and typical subdivisions

#### *California Ranch*

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- Single story
- Long horizontal form often rambling or with projecting wings and with the broadside to the street
- Combination of two or more exterior wall materials across front façade, such as block, board-and-batten or wood siding over a band of brick, weeping mortar block, stucco or stone

- Low-pitched gable or hip roof, typically sheathed in asphalt shingle; asbestos shingles and wood are found on more upscale examples
- Front porch often extends across the main façade with supporting wood posts or front porch overhang between projecting wings
- Attached garage or carport
- Ornamental trim frequently included wood shutters and decorative porch post and railings
- Common style for mass produced tract homes constructed in the late 1950s and early 1960s; also a frequently constructed custom Ranch Style home

### *Character Ranch*

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- Single story
- Homes portrayed “personality” detailing on the front façade to convey the character of a Cowboy Ranch, Dutch Colonial, Swiss Chalet, or English Tudor
- Exterior walls predominantly block or brick with additional wall materials used to define the character including wood, brick, and stone accents
- Weeping mortar commonly used on the Swiss Chalet and occasionally on the English Tudor styles
- Chalet character defined by scrolled fascia board pattern, asymmetrical and wide gable hoods over windows or an extension of gable roof strip beyond the eaves
- English Tudors characterized by variation in facade materials and treatment and steep pitched hoods over windows
- Dutch Colonials defined by gambrel hood over windows or a gambrel garage roof
- Associated with tract subdivisions of the late 1950s and early 1960s

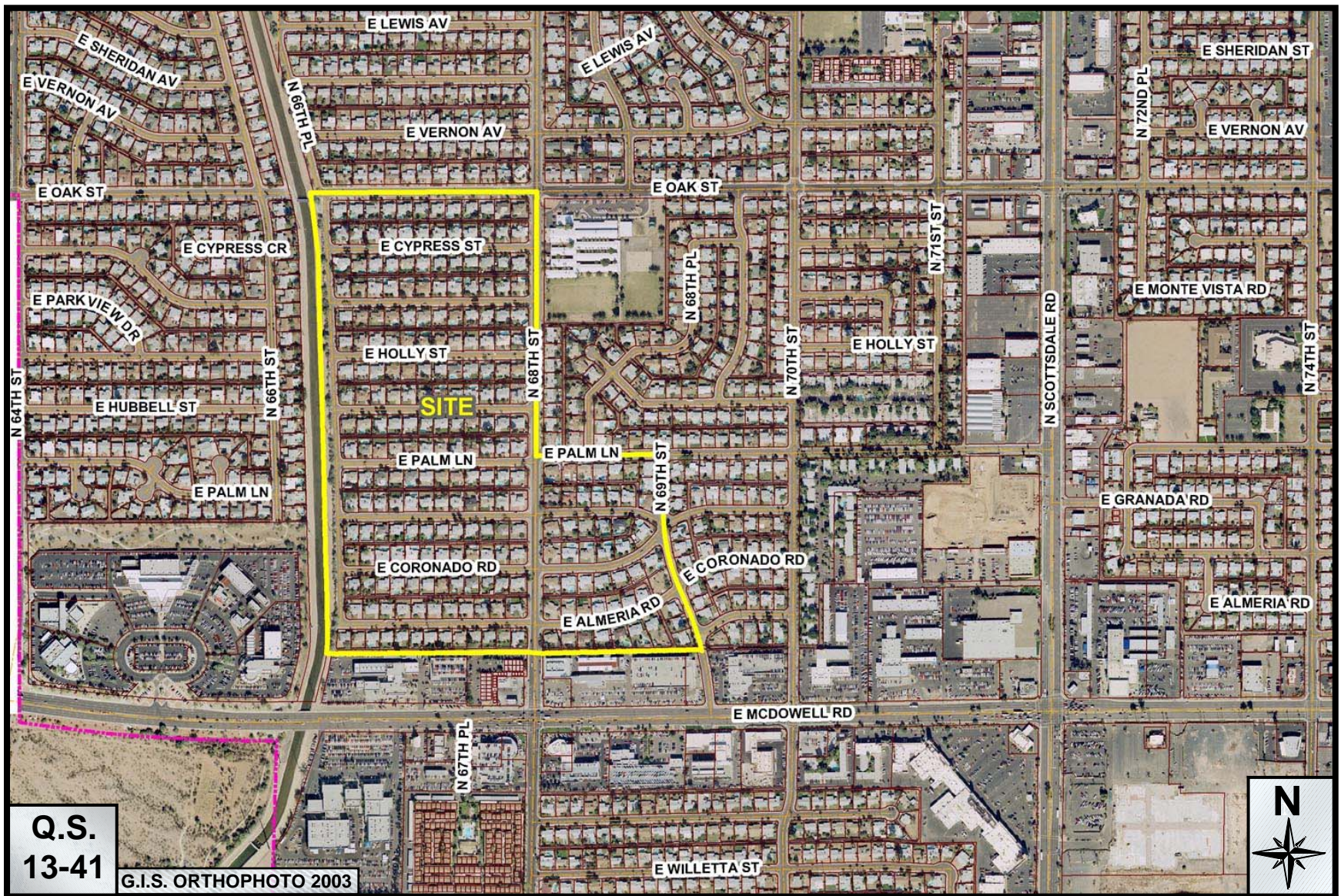
### *Contemporary*

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- Single story
- Boxlike or rectilinear plan
- Flat or extremely low pitched gable roof built up using impermeable materials, usually with gable ends to the street
- Band of contrasting block or brick across bottom of front façade, often merging into wing walls
- Architectural details such as unusual block patterns or porch posts
- Glass window walls and clerestories
- Front façade divided into horizontal and vertical panels of glazing, block, and brick walls
- Carports more common than garages
- Economy examples were often simple, small and inexpensively built
- Many custom homes employed more progressive designs reflecting the input of architects
- Progressive examples often have a massive chimney

FinalScottsdalepostwarsignificancethemes3





Village Grove 1-6

**25-ZN-2004 / 10-HP-2004**

ATTACHMENT #2





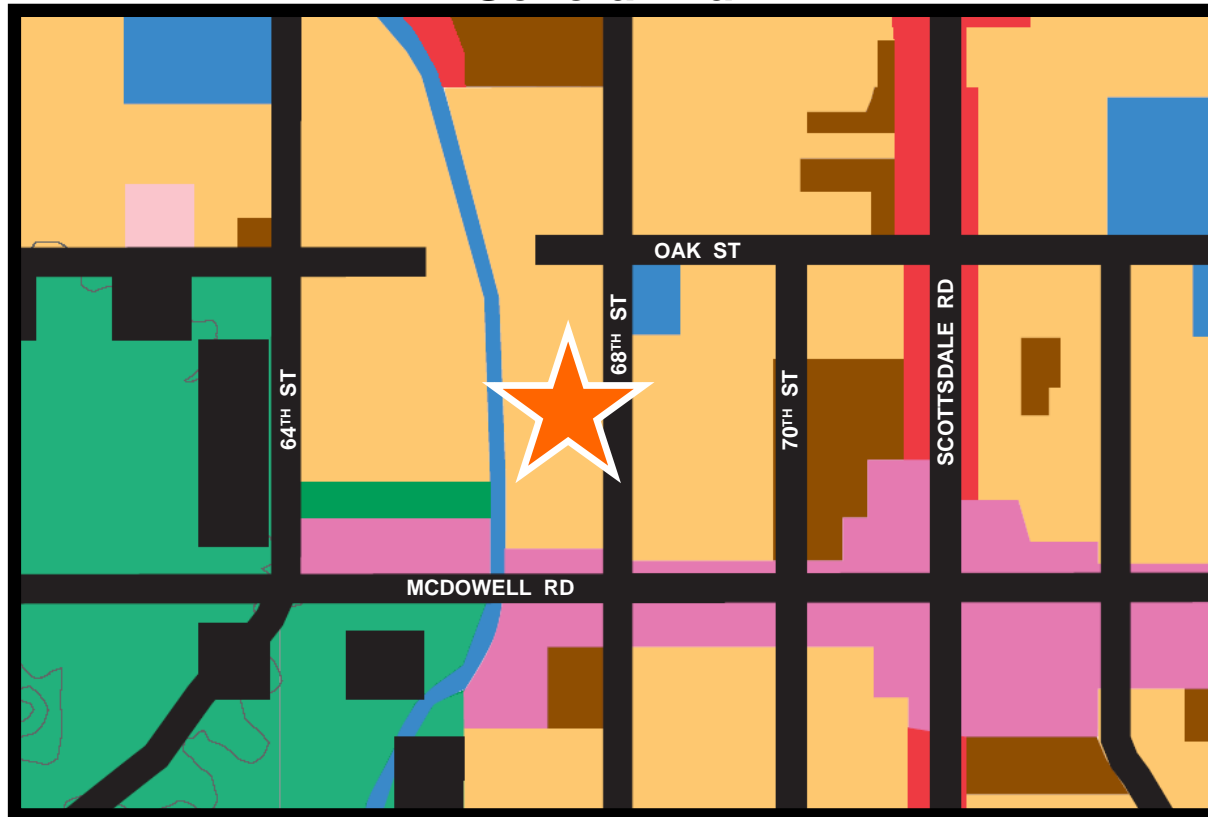
Village Grove 1-6

**25-ZN-2004 / 10-HP-2004**

ATTACHMENT #2A



# General Plan



**25-ZN-2004 /**  
**10-HP-2004**  
**ATTACHMENT #3**

Adopted by City Council October 30, 2001  
 Ratified by Scottsdale voters March 12, 2002  
 revised to show McDowell Sonoran Preserve as of May 2004  
 revised to reflect General Plan amendments through June 2004

[illegible]

ATTACHMENT #4

# **Historic Significance and Integrity Assessment Report to the Scottsdale Historic Preservation Commission**

## **Proposed Listing on the Scottsdale Historic Register for Village Grove 1 - 6 Neighborhood as a Historic District Cases 10-HP-2004 and 25-ZN-2004**

### **Physical Description**

Village Grove 1-6 is a single family residential development located on 72 acres in Scottsdale, Arizona. The "L" shaped development is north of McDowell Road, with sections on both sides of 68<sup>th</sup> Street. The neighborhood is bounded by the canal at 66<sup>th</sup> Street to the west, 69<sup>th</sup> Street to the east, with Oak Street and Almeria Road marking the northern and southern boundaries. Village Grove 1-6 is a large development comprised of six subdivision plats and 255 detached single family homes. The topography in the neighborhood is mostly flat, though sections close to the canal have a slight elevation. The streets west of 68<sup>th</sup> Street are laid out in a grid pattern. The street pattern is curvilinear east of 68<sup>th</sup> Street. The streets are paved with rolled curbs and sidewalks and an alley serves each home. The lots are rectilinear, averaging 8,500 square feet. Landscaping patterns are traditional, with turf, shrubs, and trees. Some of the lots still contain citrus trees, which were retained after the former agricultural area was developed for residential use. Other parcels are landscaped with desert materials, including aggregate rock and low water use plants. The homes have a homogenous appearance, which is reinforced by their uniform placement on the lot, repeating plans and hip roof forms, and masonry block construction. Slight variations in their exterior appearance are achieved with different elevations. Various façade treatments including the application of board and batten wood siding, bands of brick, and squeezed mortar joints also provide some variety among homes in the neighborhood.

### **History**

In 1957 Phoenix Title and Trust recorded the six subdivision plats in Village Grove. The Mayor and City Council of Scottsdale approved the first five plats that same year. The Maricopa County Board of Supervisors approved the last recorded plat. Allied Construction Company planned, designed, and constructed the neighborhood. Allied was one of the biggest large-scale developers of tract housing in the metropolitan area, with a number of other developments to their credit in the post World War II era. Village Grove 1-6 was their first phase in a series of Village Grove developments that eventually included 20 plats in three different neighborhoods within Scottsdale. Allied also simultaneously constructed two upscale developments in Scottsdale - Hidden Grove, a neighborhood in the Arcadia area of the City, as well as Paradise Meadows, a smaller development of homes on large lots located north of Camelback Road. At the same time, they were engaged in the development of other single family residential neighborhoods in Phoenix.

Village Grove 1-6 was designed for single family residential use. Restrictions were filed with the Maricopa County Recorder's Office to ensure that specific physical standards were followed, which would create compatibility among the homes in the neighborhood, encourage a suburban character, and maintain property values. Only one single family dwelling could be constructed per lot. Homes had to be a minimum of 1,000 square feet exclusive of open porches and attached garage. A suburban character was facilitated with restrictions that maintained a feeling of openness within the neighborhood. These restrictions mandated that homes be constructed a minimum of 20 feet back from the front property line. Side yard setbacks had to be at least seven feet for interior lots and fifteen feet for corner lots.

The company advertised Village Grove in the local newspapers and *The Arizona* and the development was cited in a *House and Home* article for builders about various selling techniques. Allied Construction Company engaged in the most concerted and prolific advertising campaign of any developer building in Scottsdale during the 1950s, running an ad every week in the Sunday edition of the *Arizona Republic* as well as regular ads in the *Scottsdale Progress*. The first plat in the development was deliberately planned with only seventeen lots to ensure that it would sell quickly. It sold out in one weekend. The following weekend, Allied ran an ad boasting of the spectacular success of their development and urging potential buyers to come place their order for a home in the next phase. As the advertising campaign progressed with each new phase of the development, manufacturers of the various materials and products used in the homes were featured, which was a technique used by more sophisticated developers to get help paying for the cost of advertising. To further assist in marketing, Allied also constructed a model home for each newly opened phase of their development. These models were professionally

decorated, which was a selling technique deliberately used to make people comfortable and put them in a buying mood. The homes were specifically marketed to families, with bedrooms that were decorated for children and teenagers.

Allied touted the “outstanding features” of their Village Grove homes, which were somewhat larger than the average postwar home in Scottsdale. The homes included almost 1,800 square feet of living space with a large family room, three bedrooms and 1¾ baths. Most homes had an attached double carport, which gave them almost 2,500 square feet under the roof, making them appear even larger. Many homes also had a band of brick applied across the lower part of the front façade, which was another deliberate effort to emphasize their horizontal lines and make them seem larger. Interior features such as natural finished wood doors and cabinets, a tiled breakfast bar and powder bar, and choice of ceramic and asphalt tiles were also advertised. Vermiculite insulated exterior block walls and fiber-glass insulation in the attics were other features of the Village Grove homes. In addition, Allied offered a choice of elevations and the option of a citrus or “clear cut” lot. As part of their marketing efforts, all homes came with completely landscaped yards to give the instant appearance of a finished neighborhood. All lots included cement driveways. Subdivision features including paved roads with curbs, gutters and sidewalks were also marketed to potential buyers. The location was also a selling point. Recreational amenities such as The Desert Botanical Gardens, and the proximity of two new golf courses were frequently mentioned in the weekly newspaper ads. The scenic location of Village Grove with its “spectacular mountain and desert views” of the Superstitions, Four Peaks, McDowell Mountains, and Salt River Basin was another advertised amenity.

The development enjoyed remarkable success. The first plat sold out in one weekend and the rest of the development was completely built out within two years. The company initially offered their homes for \$12,750 plus closing costs but within six months of opening, high demand prompted Allied to raise their sales price to \$13,250. Allied increased the size of their homes from 1,732 to almost 1,800 square feet in 1958 with their third phase to accommodate a larger kitchen and family room area, and raised home prices to \$13,500.

To encourage a sense of community and as a way of continuing to market their company and its single family developments, Allied sponsored a Christmas home decoration and lighting contest for Village Grove 1-6 families shortly after the development was completed in 1959. The contest was announced in a *Scottsdale Progress* article. Papago Plaza merchants donated prizes for the top five winners. The winning homes, which were judged by Scottsdale Mayor Mort Kimsey and the president of the Papago Plaza Merchant’s Association, were declared in a subsequent article.

### **Significance**

Village Grove 1-6 is an excellent example of typical post World War II single family subdivision practices in Scottsdale, Arizona. The neighborhood is one of the best expressions of the planning and marketing philosophies guiding successful, typical tract developments in the late 1950s. It is also significant for its design characteristics, including its mass produced materials and its Simple and California Ranch architectural styles. 92 percent of the homes in the large development still contribute to this historic character, which is the highest level of integrity among the large-scale tract developments associated with Scottsdale’s 1950s developments.

The Village Grove neighborhood conveys many characteristics associated with typical, large-scale tract developments in the postwar period. It contains multiple plats and more than 250 homes, which are homogenous in appearance, reflecting the short two year build out period as well as the mass production techniques employed by the developer. Though larger than the average postwar house in Scottsdale, the Village Grove homes have a basic exterior appearance that is common in tract housing developments and helps to illustrate the range of characteristics associated with typical developments in Scottsdale during this period. The physical characteristics of the subdivision design, including the grid and curvilinear street patterns, alleys, uniformly sized rectilinear lots, paved streets, and cement curbs, gutters, sidewalks, and driveways are also representative of common postwar building practices in the late 1950s. These subdivision features as well as the fully landscaped lots and dramatic views of Papago Park illustrate the sophisticated nature of the marketing campaign adopted by Allied Construction Company to sell their homes and their effort to create an instant neighborhood.

The architectural styles of the homes in Village Grove 1-6 are also representative of the designs that characterized the City’s 1950s neighborhoods. The Simple and California Ranch Styles that repeat throughout the

neighborhood were the two most common architectural styles in Scottsdale during the postwar era. The designs in Village Grove 1-6 also include rear family rooms opening onto the backyard, front porches and rear patios, which convey the emphasis on informal, indoor-outdoor living that characterized the modern postwar home. In addition, the use of manufactured Superlite blocks, brick, precut board and batten wood siding, steel casement windows, pre-hung door units, and preconstructed roof trusses illustrates the impact of mass production techniques on the housing designs in the development. The single and double car carports under the main roof also reflect the influence of the automobile on housing design, which was characteristic of postwar neighborhoods.

**Historic Preservation Officer Recommendation**

Based upon this information, it is recommended that the Historic Preservation Commission approve a recommendation to City Council that HP overlay zoning be applied to the Village Grove 1-6 historic district and that the neighborhood be placed on the Scottsdale Historic Register.

## Photos of Homes in Village Grove 1-6





Photos of Homes in Village Grove 1-6





## Photos of Homes in Village Grove 1-6



# Village Grove 1-6

OAK ST

6625	6631	6637	6643	6701	6707	6713	6719	6725	6731	6737	6743
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6626	6632	6638	6644	6702	6708	6714	6720	6726	6732	6738	6744
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CYPRESS ST

6625	6631	6637	6643	6701	6707	6713	6719	6725	6731	6737	6743
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6626	6632	6638	6644	6702	6708	6714	6720	6726	6732	6738	6744
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MONTE VISTA

6625	6631	6637	6643	6701	6707	6713	6719	6725	6731	6737	6743
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6626	6632	6638	6644	6702	6708	6714	6720	6726	6732	6738	6744
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HOLLY

6625	6631	6637	6643	6701	6707	6713	6719	6725	6731	6737	6743
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6626	6632	6638	6644	6702	6708	6714	6720	6726	6732	6738	6744
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HUBBELL

6625	6631	6637	6643	6701	6707	6713	6719	6725	6731	6737	6743
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6626	6632	6638	6644	6702	6708	6714	6720	6726	6732	6738	6744
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PALMLN

6625	6631	6637	6643	6701	6707	6713	6719	6725	6731	6737	6743
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6626	6632	6638	6644	6702	6708	6714	6720	6726	6732	6738	6744
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GRANADA

6625	6631	6637	6643	6701	6707	6713	6719	6725	6731	6737	6743
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6626	6632	6638	6644	6702	6708	6714	6720	6726	6732	6738	6744
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CORONADO

6625	6631	6637	6643	6701	6707	6713	6719	6725	6731	6737	6743
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6626	6632	6638	6644	6702	6708	6714	6720	6726	6732	6738	6744
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ALMERIA

6619	6625	6631	6637	6643	6701	6707	6713	6719	6725	6731	6737	6743
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## Village Grove, contributing status 4/05

	maybe 2%
	no 9%
	yes 89%

6801	6809	6815	6821	6827	6833	1918
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6802	6810	6816	6822	6828	6834	1910
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6801	6809	6815	6821	6829	6838	1902
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6802	6810	6816	6824	6830	6838
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6801	6809	6815	6821	6827	6837	1802
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6802	6810	6816	6822	6828	6834	1802
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6801	6809	6815	6821	6827	6835	1716
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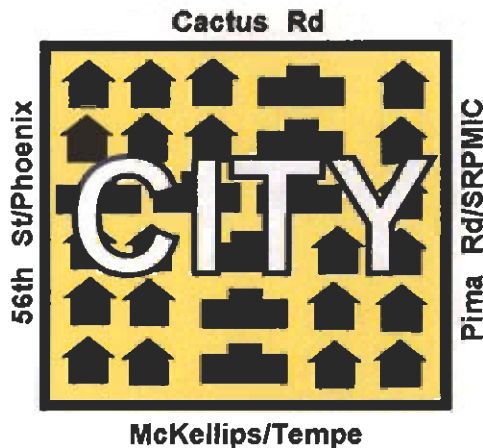
6801	6809	6815	6821	6827	6835	1708
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6801	6809	6815	6821	6827	6835	1702
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68TH ST



# SUMMARY OF THE PROCESS USED FOR POSTWAR NEIGHBORHOOD SURVEY



## STEP 1. Citywide Survey of Postwar Neighborhoods:

Using GIS and Maricopa County assessment data, 103 subdivisions containing 14,000+ homes were mapped and analyzed to identify type, extent and patterns of subdivision development



## STEP 2. Prepare Historic Context:

A report was prepared on the development of residential subdivisions during 1946-73 including development practices, subdivision characteristics and architectural styles of the period



## STEP 3. Focus on 1950s Neighborhoods:

HPC decides on '50s focus; assesses significance and integrity of 37 subdivisions, comparing physical characteristics in windshield surveys by commission/committee members



## STEP 4. Selected Top Ranked 20 Neighborhoods for Further Study:

Intensive study of top ranked neighborhoods; conducted house-by-house intensive survey by teams; selected top 5 for further research and evaluation; resurvey of second tier



## STEP 5. HPC Recommendation on Top '50s Neighborhoods:

Best examples of 1950s neighborhoods with high integrity and eligible on more than one criteria for designating as historic districts

**WHAT'S NEXT?** Present information at open houses on the broad survey process and historic context, meet with neighborhoods identified as most significant. The HPC also intends to complete additional work on postwar multi-family housing in 2004.



**CITIZEN REVIEW/NEIGHBORHOOD INVOLVEMENT REPORT**  
**Case #25-ZN-2004/10-HP-2004, Village Grove 1-6 Historic Property (HP)**  
**Overlay Zoning Map Amendment for a Neighborhood District**

Numerous efforts have been undertaken to ensure that neighborhood residents, community leaders, citizens and property owners understand the proposed HP overlay zoning map amendment and have adequate opportunities to comment on the case. This report describes the citizen/neighborhood involvement efforts undertaken by the Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) and Preservation Division (staff) to comply with the requirements for citizen review.

**1. IDENTIFICATION OF INTERESTED/POTENTIALLY IMPACTED PARTIES:**

- Completed by HPC and staff 10/04.

**2. NOTIFICATION METHODS USED**

The HPC and staff utilized all the methods described in the plan to inform neighborhood residents and other interested citizens about how the neighborhood was selected, why it is significant, the process being used, and the protections, benefits, and incentives offered by the City for the owners in a designated historic district. Since this is one of the first neighborhoods to be considered for designation there have been a lot of questions from citizens about what HP designation means.

- Historic Register Committee of HPC meetings: 15 meetings of this committee, open to the public, were scheduled in 2003 and 2004 and all meeting agendas were posted by the City Clerk's Office (See attached list of meetings).
- HPC Meetings: All HPC meetings discussing neighborhoods have involved agendas posted by the City Clerk's Office, agendas posted on the internet, and agendas sent to a list of interested citizens. 12 meetings have included discussions on neighborhoods (See attached list of meetings). City Manager, Deputy City Manager, City Council and managers keep updated on the Commission's neighborhood activities and major upcoming meetings.
- HPC Hearings: Followed HP ordinance and zoning ordinance standards for owners and public notification of HPC hearings, including posting the neighborhood and placing legal notices in the newspaper. Neighborhood homeowners and owners within 750' received mailings on open houses and HP zoning hearing. City Manager, Deputy City Manager, City Council and managers keep updated on the Commission's neighborhood activities and major upcoming hearings. Case Fact Sheets are located on the internet for both 9-HP-2004 and 24-ZN-2004.
- January 2005 Open Houses: Mailed notices first class to property owners in neighborhood and within 750' for the public open houses. Sent notices to neighborhood organizations and leaders using current Citizen and Neighborhood Resources (C&NR) addresses for leaders. Used various distribution methods to get word out including white Early Notification sign in neighborhood, putting meeting notices in Cityline and Revitalization newsletters and in Council Update and sent meeting notices to newspapers. Also prepared flyers for neighbors to distribute in their neighborhood.
- Neighbors/Owners Contacts: Created mailing labels for residents in 5 possible historic districts, including Town & Country, using County Assessment data. Mailed notices to residents in the five neighborhoods for the two September 2004 open houses on the selection process and mailed notices to Town & Country owners for the November 13<sup>th</sup> open house for their neighborhood in particular (See sign in sheet for 11/13 meeting). Answer questions about historic preservation by phone and by e-mails. Interested residents were encouraged to attend hearings in support of the designation and to contact their neighbors.
- Posting Site/Notices: Posted site with the Early Notification and Zoning Hearing signs as required, and placed legal notices in the newspaper for HPC public hearing.
- State Organization: Contacted SHPO and APF about rezoning applications.
- Mayor and Council: Memos to Brent Stockwell for updates to Mayor and City Council describing proposed rezoning process and meetings. Brent included information on open houses and hearings in a few different updates to City Council.

### **3. INFORMATION ON SUBSTANCE OF HP ZONING CASE**

The formal documents on a zoning case are maintained in the case folders available for public inspection and review but other techniques have been utilized to inform the neighborhood residents and interested citizens about the HP overlay zoning case. Staff continues to get phone calls from citizen asking questions about their neighborhood, the selection process and the impact of historic designation.

- **Case Information:** Files for the Village Grove 1-6 are maintained in both Preservation (9-HP-2004) and Planning (24-ZN-2004) to make it easy for the public to obtain information about the pending zoning. Case fact sheets are also posted on the internet in both HP and ZN for Projects in the Public Hearing Process. Local newspapers have had articles on neighborhood historic preservation and included notices of meetings.
- **Public Information Handouts:** Several handouts have been available at September open houses, the neighborhood meeting in November and January open houses (See list of meeting handouts). The two handouts on Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) were prepared specifically to answer questions about historic neighborhood designations. Media packets were available at open houses. Samples of the more lengthy reports were displayed at meetings and extensive background information on neighborhoods was added to the internet in response to requests from residents. People asking for copies of some of the reports have been directed to the internet to read the reports or download a copy.
- **Inquiries:** Staff has responded to about fifty phone calls on neighborhood preservation and talked to several drop-ins. Staff has also responded to e-mails from the public to answer questions about historic preservation and the case. Some owners were called directly about meetings if they asked to be notified about meetings.

### **4. OPPORTUNITIES FOR COMMENT BEFORE HEARINGS**

The attached list of public meetings shows that the HPC, its Historic Register Committee, and staff conducted more than 30 meetings in the last two years where neighborhood historic districts were discussed. The Mayor and City Council even hosted a breakfast in November with Grady Gammage Jr. and Debbie Abele doing a presentation at the Scottsdale Center for the Arts on the historic significance of postwar neighborhoods in Scottsdale that was attended by about 180 people. Therefore, hundreds of residents and interested citizens have attended one or more meetings on historic neighborhoods in the last two years. The majority of the comments have been favorable to recognizing historically significant neighborhoods in Scottsdale. There have been many opportunities for people to get their questions answered about historic preservation and to comment on recognizing neighborhood historic districts, including the Village Grove 1-6 proposed historic district.

- **Meetings:** Interested citizens have had the opportunity to speak and comment at open houses, and public meetings. They will have the opportunity to speak at the HPC, PC or Council hearings (See attached list of meetings).
- **Open Houses:** Two public open houses were scheduled in January 2005 in addition to prior public meetings. Notes on the comments from each January meeting are attached.
- **Staff Listening:** Staff has been available and continues to be available to answer questions, provide information, and listen to comments. Staff can be contacted during working hours by phone, fax, e-mail or in person.
- **Workshop:** A workshop was held for Village Grove 1-6 residents on Saturday March 12, 2005. An architect with expertise in historic properties, Don Ryden facilitated the discussion with residents on the types of preservation guidelines desired for the neighborhood. The contents of a Historic Preservation Plan and preservation guidelines were discussed.
- **Case files:** As noted in #3., files are available in Preservation or Current Planning for public inspection.
- **City Contacts:** Several methods have been used to keep top staff and City Council up to date on what is happening with historic neighborhoods. Methods used include e-mails, newsletters, phone calls, direct one-on-one discussions, and normal posting of agendas and minutes on the internet. Contacts have included the Deputy City Manager, Planning and Development Services, Citizen and Neighborhood Resources, and City Attorney's Office to discuss case.

- Citizens could respond to the open house postcards, site postings, hearing notices in the newspaper, and mailings to surrounding property owners. Calls and e-mails have been received from citizens in response to getting the word out through various methods.
- Hearings: Interested citizens can comment on the record in the public hearings before any votes.

#### **5. SCHEDULE**

- Committee Recommendation and Initial Public Meetings: The Historic Register Committee made its recommendation to the HPC on the top five 1950s neighborhoods in July 2004. The Commission proceeded to set up public information workshops on the selection process for September 2004. A meeting with Village Grove 1-6 was held in November 2004 to gauge their interest and support for becoming a historic district.
- Initiation: City-initiated case by HPC at hearing on December 9, 2004.
- Signs/Notices/Mailings: As required by ordinance
- Open Houses: January 18<sup>th</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup> 2005.
- Guidelines Workshop: March 12, 2005
- Projected Hearings: HPC in Kiva on February 10, 2005. Planning Commission on April 13, 2005. City Council public hearing not scheduled yet.

#### **6. APPLICANT/CITY STAFF COMMUNICATION**

The City of Scottsdale is the applicant since this case was initiated by the Historic Preservation Commission, in accordance with the zoning ordinance. Don Meserve in Preservation is the coordinator for the case and staff in Current Planning, particularly Doris McClay, have assisted Don on mailings, legal notices, and the appropriate procedures and standards to follow. Staff intends to satisfy or exceed all the requirements of the Citizen Review Checklist and zoning procedures from the beginning of this case until City Council takes final action on the proposed zoning map amendment and places the neighborhood on the Scottsdale Historic Register.

## **PUBLIC MEETINGS ON NEIGHBORHOODS PRIOR TO ZONING HEARINGS: 2003 TO 2005**

### **HISTORIC REGISTER COMMITTEE (HRC) OF THE HPC MEETINGS**

1. HRC 1/15/03: Training, Evaluating Significance of Historic Districts
2. HRC 2/19/03: Liz Wilson, Report on Scottsdale's Postwar Subdivisions and Next Steps
3. HRC 3/19/03: Organization of Subdivision Categories (size, materials, etc.)
4. HRC 4/16/03: Presentation, Packet of Information on 1950s Subdivisions
5. HRC 6/18/03: Discussion, Integrity Ratings for 1950s Subdivisions
6. HRC 9/3/03: Integrity Ratings for 1950s Neighborhoods (Top 20)
7. HRC 9/27/03: Driving Tour and Discussion of 1950s Scottsdale Subdivisions
8. HRC 10/15/03 Discussion 9/27 Tour and HRC Members Evaluations of 1950 Subdivisions
9. HRC 10/29/03: Consider Significance and Best Examples of 1950s Subdivisions from Tour
10. HRC 12/3/03: Progress & Questions from HRC Members on Evaluations of 1950s Subdivisions
11. HRC 3/13/04: Discussion About Postwar 1950s Neighborhood Evaluation Process
12. HRC 6/9/04: Update on 2<sup>nd</sup> Tier Neighborhood Presentations
13. HRC Tour 7/17/04: Drive to neighborhoods to Consider 2<sup>nd</sup> Tier Neighborhoods That are Maybe's
14. HPC/HRC Special meeting, 9/27/04: Driving Tour and Discussion of 1950s Scottsdale Subdivisions
15. HRC 10/27/04: Commission's Actions/Direction Following Committee Recommendations

### **HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION MEETINGS**

1. HPC Training Session, 8/28/03: Sharing Experiences on Historic Neighborhoods from Other Communities (Tempe, Mesa, Phoenix); Evaluating Significance Session by Debbie Abele
2. HPC/HRC Special Meeting, 9/27/03: Driving Tour and Discussion of 1950s Scottsdale Subdivisions
3. HPC 6/10/04: Schedule for Neighborhoods and Public Outreach Proposals for Neighborhoods
4. HPC, 7/22/04: Historic Register Committee Recommendations on 1950 Neighborhoods
5. HPC, 8/26/04: Review Historic Register Committee Recommendations on 1950 Neighborhoods
6. HPC Special Meetings, Open Houses on Neighborhoods, 9/15/04 and 9/18/04
7. HPC Special meeting, 9/23/04: Discuss 9/15 and 9/18 Open Houses on Selection Process
8. HPC, 10/14/04: Possible Direction on Selection Process for 1950s Neighborhoods
9. HPC Special Meeting, 10/28/04: Contacts with Owners in Potential Neighborhood Districts
10. HPC, 11/11/04: Report on meetings with 1950s Neighborhoods
11. HPC, 12/9/04: Public hearing on Initiation of HP Overlay Zoning Cases for One or More of the Top Five 1950s Neighborhoods Under Consideration (Initiated Village Grove 1-6 and Town and Country)
12. HPC Open Houses 1/18/05 and 1/25/05: Neighborhood meetings on Historic Districts for Village Grove 1-6 and Town and Country Scottsdale HP Overlay Zoning Cases
13. Preservation Guidelines Workshop, 3/12/05: Discuss guidelines with Village Grove 1-6 residents

### **OTHER BOARD, COMMISSION, STAFF OR GROUP MEETINGS ON NEIGHBORHOODS**

1. Residential Revitalization Team 2/5/04: Update on the HPC's Evaluation Process for Subdivisions
2. Tour 4/6/04: Driving Ed Gawf & Judy Register to Postwar Subdivisions & Multi-Family Apts. for
3. G.A.I.N. Kick-Off, 9/8/04, Scottsdale Center for the Arts, 6:30p.m. – 7:30p.m.
4. Scottsdale Chamber of Commerce: Scottsdale's Historic Postwar Housing
5. Neighborhood Enhancement Comm., 11/5/04: Update on HPC's Evaluation of Postwar Subdivisions
6. Realtors 11/9/04: Update on Postwar Neighborhoods and Historic District Considerations
7. Planning Commission Study Session, 3/9/05: Update on Postwar Neighborhood Cases/Process

### **COUNCIL MEETINGS (PRIOR TO ZONING HEARING)**

1. Mayor and City Council Breakfast, 11/18/04; Grady Gammage Jr. and Debbie Abele program on ranch style housing and neighborhood historic preservation

## **ATTACHMENTS TO CITIZEN REVIEW REPORT: VILLAGE GROVE 1-6**

### **REFERENCE MATERIALS/MAPS**

Citizen Review Plan

Postwar Modern Housing and a GIS Study of Scottsdale Subdivisions, Wilson, 8/02 (Cover/Table of Contents)

Map of Scottsdale's Postwar Subdivisions 1946-1973

Top 20 Map: Scottsdale's 1950s Subdivisions for Further Consideration

Scottsdale Residential Single Family Neighborhood Development Themes 1947-1960

Single Family Ranch Style Characteristics (1 of 24 pages on Introduction to Postwar Architectural Styles)

Summary of 1950s Subdivisions; Historic Register Committee Recommendations on Top 20

City Web pages with Case Fact Sheet for Town and Country Scottsdale and Neighborhood Information

### **MEETING NOTICES/AGENDAS**

Postcard: Open House Invitation; September 15<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup>

Agenda: Neighborhood Open House, September 18<sup>th</sup>

Postcard/Flyer: Village Grove 1-6 Neighborhood Meeting; November 8<sup>th</sup>

Agenda for December 9<sup>th</sup> HPC hearing on initiation of HP cases

Postcard: Neighborhood Meetings on Two HP Zoning Cases; January 18<sup>th</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup>

Postcard: HPC Public hearing on February 10<sup>th</sup> on 2 HP cases

### **MEETING HANDOUTS**

Village Grove 1-6 Significance Summary

HP Overlay Zoning map of Village Grove 1-6

Summary of Top Five Neighborhood Characteristics

Summary of Scottsdale Neighborhood Themes: 1947-1960

Map of Five Potential Historic Districts (including Village Grove 1-6)

Summary of Process Used for Postwar Neighborhood Survey

Chart: Steps to Zone Property HP and Place on Register

Frequently Asked Questions About the Impact of Historic Designation

Frequently Asked Questions About How Neighborhoods Become Historic Districts

Your Historic Preservation Questions Have Been Answered

### **SIGN-IN SHEETS**

September 15, 2004 HPC Open House on Neighborhoods

September 18, 2004 HPC Open House on Neighborhoods

November 8, 2004 HPC Village Grove 1-6 neighborhood meeting

January 18, 2005 Neighborhood Meeting on Two HP Zoning Cases

January 25, 2005 Neighborhood Meeting on Two HP Zoning Cases

### **COMMENTS**

Questions from participants at September 18<sup>th</sup> Open House

List of Questions and Comments from five November 2004 Neighborhood Meetings

Notes from January 18<sup>th</sup> Neighborhood Historic Districts Open House

Notes from January 25<sup>th</sup> Neighborhood Historic Districts Open House

Typical Questions list by Don Meserve

Comment Cards from neighborhood meetings



**MINUTES**

**Historic Preservation Commission  
Kiva - City Hall, 3939 N. Drinkwater Boulevard  
February 10, 2005  
5:00 P.M.**

**CALL TO ORDER**

The special work session, preceding the public hearing, was called to order at 5:00 P.M. in the Kiva Conference Room.

**ATTENDANCE**

Present: Ed Wimmer, Chair  
B.J. Gonzales, Vice Chair (5:15 p.m.)  
Nancy Dallett  
Cathy Johnson  
Kathy Howard

Absent: George Hartz  
Paul Winslow

Staff: Don Meserve  
Debbie Abele, HPO  
Bob Cafarella

**ROLL CALL**

A formal roll call confirmed members present as stated above.

**MINUTES**

**January 13, 2005**

Commissioner Johnson requested corrections to the January 13, 2005 minutes. On page 3, Janie Ellis' address should be included. Same paragraph second sentence the word talk should be tank. Page 4, second paragraph, delete the word the before Mrs. Kueffener. Fourth paragraph, change lighting to lightning. Last paragraph insert the word planned before the words rammed earth wall.

Commissioner Dallett made a motion to approve the minutes of the January 13, 2005 meeting as amended. The motion was seconded by Commissioner Howard and passed unanimously 4-0.

**AGENDA REVIEW**

Ms. Abele provided a brief overview on the materials for the two neighborhood historic districts and for the Hotel Valley Ho Certificate of Appropriateness. She reviewed the procedures for

conducting hearings and taking actions. She responded to comments and questions from the Commission regarding the public hearing cases.

Mr. Meserve noted that there is a zoning oddity on Town and Country Scottsdale because one lot is zoned R-3. Therefore the proposed zoning district is to add HP overlay to R1-7 and R-3 for the Town and Country Scottsdale postwar subdivision.

Mr. Meserve presented a more detailed landscaping plan for the Hotel Valley Ho, including the quantities for each plant. He reported there is a Water Conservation Ordinance that requires the use of low-water plants and that is one of the reasons the City required a revised landscape plan. He responded to questions and comments from the Commission regarding the revised landscape plan.

### **DRAFT 2005 WORK PROGRAM**

Commissioner Johnson requested changes to the draft 2005 Work Program, under Community Education, first bullet delete the word canned. Under Archaeology, third bullet, capitalize the word register.

Commissioner Johnson moved to approve the 2005 Work Program for the Scottsdale Historic Preservation Commission with the changes as listed above. The motion was seconded by Commissioner Dallett and passed unanimously 5-0.

### **COMMITTEE REPORTS**

#### **Historic Register**

Commissioner Howard reported the Historic Register Committee did not have anything new to report.

#### **Education Outreach**

Chairman Wimmer reported Commissioner Hartz is out of the country but has advised him the Education Outreach Committee will be meeting soon after he returns from his trip to England.

### **HPO/STAFF REPORT AND ANNOUNCEMENTS**

Ms. Abele reported the proposed Taliesin West HP boundaries have been identified and at the March 10<sup>th</sup> meeting the Commission will take a tour to review the boundaries. The tour will begin at 5:00 p.m. with the regular meeting at 6:00 p.m.

Mr. Meserve reported there are meetings scheduled for Saturday March 12th and Saturday March 19th for residents to have the opportunity to discuss preservation guidelines with architects.

Ms. Abele announced there will not be a second Commission meeting in February.

Mr. Meserve announced the Winfield Scott birthday celebration hosted by the Scottsdale Historical Society will be held on Friday February 25<sup>th</sup> from Noon to 2:00pm.

## **COMMISSION COMMENTS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS**

Chair Wimmer stated he thought the Parada del Sol went very well this year. Commissioner Dallett stated she felt they should invite other people to sit on the wagon with them to make sure the wagon is full. Chair Wimmer reported that Commissioner Hartz is exploring some ideas for next year.

Chair Wimmer reported the Scottsdale Historical Society is hosting a House Tour on February 26<sup>th</sup>.

Mr. Meserve reported City Council will be reviewing Commission appointments in February and probably be making the appointments in March. He announced that Commissioner Johnson has served two terms and is not eligible for reappointment.

Chairman Wimmer stated that Commissioner Johnson has been a great role model for all commissioners. He thanked her for all of her hard work.

Adjourned the work session at 5:55 p.m. and the Commission reconvened in the Kiva for Public Hearings at 6:00 p.m.

## **PUBLIC HEARING ITEMS**

Chair Wimmer reviewed the procedures used in conducting this meeting.

- **Cases 9-HP-2004 and 24-ZN-2004, Town and Country Scottsdale Neighborhood** – Request by City of Scottsdale, applicant to add HP overlay zoning to designate a single family neighborhood of approximately 12 acres, at the southeast corner of 74th and Oak Streets, as a historic district and to place the neighborhood on the Scottsdale Historic Register.

Ms. Abele reviewed the purpose of today's hearings. She explained the criteria for HP designation that is set forth in the Scottsdale HP Ordinance. She reported this process is the result of over three years of work studying the postwar subdivision population in Scottsdale.

Ms. Abele presented this request as per the packet mailed to the Commission. Staff recommends the HPC should make a determination that the Town and Country Scottsdale subdivision meets the criteria for designation on the Scottsdale Historic Register and set forth their findings on how the neighborhood is historically and/or architecturally significant. The HPC should forward a recommendation to the Planning Commission and City Council that HP overlay zoning should be applied to the Town and Country Scottsdale historic district and that the neighborhood should be placed on the Scottsdale Historic Register.

Chairman Wimmer opened public testimony. Since no one asked to speak on this item, he closed the public testimony.

Commissioner Dallett moved that the Historic Preservation Commission considered cases 9-HP-2004 / 24-ZN-2004, and moved that Town and Country Scottsdale be designated a historic district and HP overlay zoning be applied in light of: 1) all of the research that has been conducted over the last three years; 2) the visitation to Town and Country Scottsdale; 3) background research that has been conducted; 4) the meetings with the neighborhood; and 5) the Commission's determination that the neighborhood does meet the Scottsdale Historic Preservation Ordinance Criteria for designation under two criteria, event and design. There is definite special historic relevance of the postwar housing in Scottsdale. The architectural significance is unquestioned.

The five themes we have outlined in the Scottsdale Residential Single Family Neighborhood Development Themes 1947-1960 are also met by this subdivision. There is a decided historic association with the growth of Phoenix and the Metropolitan area and postwar development. It is also an illustration of the evolution of the residential subdivision practices that developed in Scottsdale during that postwar period.

Town and Country Scottsdale is one of the best examples in the Valley of post World War II subdivision practices, associated with the three design themes. It has distinctive relationship with Mr. Woodworth and Ralph Haver especially the distinctive one-story contemporary style construction and how they were able to reduce the construction cost. It is also an illustration of residential subdivision evolution and a representation of post World War II housing design during that period. It is a terrific representation of single family home architectural styles built during this important time period.

Commissioner Dallett moved to make the determination that Town and Country Scottsdale is eligible for an HP zoning map amendment, from R1-7 and R-3 residential to R1-7HP and R-3-HP residential with an HP overlay. Recommend to the Planning Commission and City Council that HP overlay zoning should be applied to the Town and Country Scottsdale historic district and that the neighborhood should be placed on the Scottsdale Historic Register.

Seconded by Commissioner Johnson. Commissioner Johnson stated that she would concur with what Commissioner Dallett said about significance and meeting the criteria for designation.

Commissioner Gonzales stated that he wholeheartedly supports the motion. He further stated that he is an advocate for recognizing the developer, Woodworth and the architect, Haver. This architecture is worth saving.

Commissioner Howard stated she would support the motion because Town and Country Scottsdale is a significant representation of post World War II single family subdivision practices in Scottsdale.

Chair Wimmer called for the vote. The motion passed unanimously 5 to 0.

- **Cases 10-HP-2004 and 25-ZN-2004, Village Grove 1-6 Neighborhood** – Request by City of Scottsdale, applicant to add HP overlay zoning to designate a single family neighborhood of approximately 72 acres, from 66<sup>th</sup> to 69<sup>th</sup> Streets and between Oak and Almeria, as a historic district and to place the neighborhood on the Scottsdale Historic Register.

Ms. Abele presented this case as per the packet mailed to the Commission. Staff recommends the HPC make a determination that the Village Grove 1-6 subdivision meets the criteria for designation on the Scottsdale Historic Register and set forth their findings on how the neighborhood is historically and/or architecturally significant. The HPC should forward a recommendation to the Planning Commission and City Council that HP overlay zoning be applied to the Village Grove 1-6 historic district and that the neighborhood should be placed on the Scottsdale Historic Register.

Chair Wimmer opened public testimony.

Tim Reiling, 6841 E. Almeria Road, spoke in opposition of this request. He stated he felt there are flaws in the Historic Significant and Integrity report regarding the facts. He further stated that he did not see anything significant in these houses that should put them on National Register. He commented that he could not see why people should be restricted from making improvements to their homes.

Stefanie Francis, 6829 E. Granada Road, spoke in favor of this request. She thanked staff for their time and effort in this process. She stated her research on historic districts in Phoenix have indicated there are added benefits to the HP designation. She noted the changes some people talk about making to these houses would not be appropriate.

Chair Wimmer closed public testimony.

Commissioner Howard made a motion on Cases 10-HP-2004/25-ZN-2004. Village Grove 1-6 is an excellent example of typical post World War II single-family subdivision practices in Scottsdale. The neighborhood is one of the best expressions of the planning and marketing philosophies guiding successful, typical tract developments in the late 1950s. It is also significant for its design characteristics. Ninety two percent of the homes in the large development of 255 lots still contribute to this historic character. There is a decided historic association with the growth of Phoenix and the Metropolitan area and postwar development. It is also an illustration of the evolution of the residential subdivision practices that developed in Scottsdale during that postwar period.

Commissioner Howard moved that the Village Grove 1-6 neighborhood be designated a historic district. The Historic Preservation Commission make a recommendation to the Planning Commission and City Council for an HP zoning map amendment, from R1-7 residential to R1-7 HP residential with an HP overlay, designating Village Grove 1-6 as a historic district and placing the neighborhood on the Scottsdale Historic Register.

Seconded by Commissioner Johnson.

Commissioner Gonzales stated that there are a lot of things that can be done to improve a home without interfering with the structural integrity of the home or the front façade. He further stated he thought the HP designation would be a benefit.

Commissioner Dallett stated that she felt this is a wonderful opportunity for the City of Scottsdale to designate Village Groove 1-6 as a historic district. It is an excellent example of large-scale post

World War II single-family construction. She further stated it is a wonderful addition to the Scottsdale Historic Register.

Chair Wimmer called for the vote. The motion passed unanimously 5 to 0.

Chair Wimmer announced that there would be a series of workshops beginning next month and the purpose is to allow residents to bring their designs and discuss them with design professionals as well as have their questions answered regarding changes that can be made to enhance their properties. He noted that homeowners will be encouraged to embrace sustainability and energy efficiency in their plans, and that the guidelines will address changing the steel casement windows to more energy efficient windows within the same openings.

- **Case 1-HP-2005, Hotel Valley Ho Certificate of Appropriateness, 6850 E. Main Street** – Request by Scott Lyon, owner and Ken Allen, architect for a Certificate of Appropriateness for amended site plan and elevations for the improvements within the HP overlay zone, including ballroom, Trader Vic's Restaurant, revised residential tower elevations, landscape plan, and main pool. Amend 49-DR-2004#4 and 3-HP-2004.

Ms. Abele presented this case as per the packet mailed to the Commission. Staff recommends the HPC should make a recommendation on a Certificate of Appropriateness for the Hotel Valley Ho and Trader Vic's Restaurant setting forth their findings as to if and how the plans submitted are in substantial conformance with the approved design guidelines in the Hotel Valley Ho HP Plan for specific portions of the project. It is recommended that the site plan and elevations be approved, subject to the final plans meeting all City requirements.

Mark Philp, Allen + Philp Architects, stated the Commission has seen this project a couple times before. He further stated the project is currently under construction. He reviewed the proposed site plan and elevations. He discussed the differences in the buildings as seen in the past and what you see today in the application. He reviewed the color palette on the rendered elevations.

Mark Schwartz, E Group landscape architects, provided an overview of the revised landscape plan. He reviewed the plant palette.

Mr. Philp provided information on the sign at the entrance on 69<sup>th</sup> and Main Street.

Commissioner Dallett inquired if the Salt River aggregate was used historically or if it is a new element. Mr. Philp presented samples of honed and sandblasted block and explained how the materials would be used on the ballroom.

Mr. Philp responded to the commissioners' questions and comments regarding this request.

Commissioner Gonzales moved to approve the Certificate of Appropriateness on Case 1-HP-2005 Hotel Valley Ho and to commend the developer and the architect for trying to work with everybody and the HPC to bring this development to fruition. It has been a long involved process. He stated, I believe this is the best thing for all the people concerned. I'm sure everybody is anxious to see this happen. We are happy to see that everybody stayed on board with the restaurant and the resort, and

that it has been viable for both the developer and the city. He made a motion to approve the Certificate of Appropriateness. Seconded by Commissioner Howard.

Commissioner Johnson stated that she still has a concern that the project will no longer reflect the history of the period, that when people come on 68<sup>th</sup> Street or Indian School people will see the new additions to the Hotel Valley Ho first instead of the historical hotel. She further stated she is concerned that we are going to forget it was a historic building. She commented it is a nice design. She expressed her concern that there were not a lot of desert plants being used in the landscape plan.

Commissioner Dallett stated that if you look at the design guidelines for new construction she felt satisfied that the historic buildings would be retained as a key element on the overall site plan. And the new construction will continue with an informal arrangement. New construction will match and continue the proportional pattern. There will be a clear definition of the transition between the old and the new. The pattern and architecture detailing found on the historic buildings will be incorporated into the new construction.

Chair Wimmer called for the vote. The motion passed unanimously 5 to 0.

#### **FUTURE MEETINGS AND AGENDA ITEMS**

Chair Wimmer stated the next Historic Preservation Commission meeting would be held on March 10, 2005, tentatively planned to be at Taliesin West.

Meeting adjourned at 7:20 p.m.

Submitted by:

For the Record Court Reporters